

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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FRANK LYON POLK



Frank Lyon Polk, counselor of the state department and acting secretary of state, has been nominated by President Wilson as under secretary of state, a new office created under the 1919 legislative and judicial appropriation bill. The salary of the new under secretary is \$7,500. The office created is expected to simplify the transaction of business with Great Britain and France, where cabinet officers are assisted by under secretaries rather than by counselors.

17 PROFITEERS JAILED

Chiefs of Fish Industry Sentenced for Boosting Prices.

F. Monroe Dyer of New York and Others Must Serve Year and Pay Fine of \$1,000 Each.

Boston, July 10.—Sentences to the house of correction and fines were imposed today upon 17 men connected with the financing and management of the fish industry of New England. They had been found guilty of conspiring to raise the price of fish in war times, and of creating a monopoly. F. Monroe Dyer of New York, president; Ernest A. James, treasurer; John Burns, Jr., manager, and Joshua Palmer and Joseph A. Rich, directors of the Bay State Fishing company of Maine, were sentenced to serve one year each and to pay fines of \$1,000. Twelve other men, connected with subsidiary or associated firms of six months each, with \$500 fines. Sentence was stayed in each instance, pending a ruling by the Supreme court on exceptions taken during the trial.

NOTED ENGLISH BEAUTY SHOT

Mrs. Elliot, Once Atherton, Fugured in Divorce and Several Other Suits.

London, July 10.—Mrs. Arthur Elliot, better known as Mrs. Mabel Louise Atherton, divorced wife of Col. Thomas Atherton, was found shot in her home in London, according to the Evening Standard. Mrs. Elliot, who is a sister of Sir Aubrey Dean-Paul, sued Baron Churston, then John Reginald Yardley-Buller, some years ago, for breach of promise. Last April she was married to Capt. Arthur Elliot, a dramatist, grandson of the late earl of St. Germans. In 1909 Mrs. Atherton, who was a noted beauty in English society, was one of the four principals in the sensational Sterling divorce case in Edinburgh. Mrs. Sterling filed a cross-suit naming Mrs. Atherton. Mrs. Atherton in 1911 brought suit for slander against her sister-in-law, Lady Dean Paul, and was granted damages in the sum of 1 farthing (half a cent).

U. S. Gives Quake Victims \$10,000. Florence, Italy, July 10.—Col. Edward Bartlett, head of the American Red Cross mission in Italy, has contributed \$10,000 to the relief of the victims of the earthquake.

SAYS THAW VISITS CABARETS

Charge Made at Hearing on New York Prosecutor's Request for Millionaire's Extradition.

New York, July 10.—Allegations that Harry K. Thaw, while supposedly incarcerated in an asylum, was making the rounds of Philadelphia cabarets was made at Harrisburg, Pa., at the public hearing on District Attorney Swann's request for Thaw's extradition to this state. It was learned here that Thaw is wanted here on the complaint of Frederick Gump, a Kansas City boy, whom he is accused of mistreating.

GERMANS RATIFY TREATY IN FULL

National Assembly at Weimar Adopts Resolution Which Approves Pact.

REPORT RECEIVED IN PARIS

Finance Minister Declares Republic Will Raise Six Billion Taxes a Year to Pay Off Debt—Economy Must Be Practiced.

Paris, July 10.—The German national assembly in Weimar has adopted the resolution ratifying the peace treaty, according to advices received here.

The resolution reads: "The peace treaty signed on June 28, 1919, as well as the protocol annexed and special agreements on military occupation of the Rhineland, are hereby ratified. This law becomes effective from the date of its promulgation."

Must Raise Six Billions a Year. Berlin, Germany, July 10.—Addressing the German national assembly at Weimar, Matthias Erzberger, vice chancellor and minister of finance, said:

"One of the first requirements relative to the restoration of the life of labor is the establishment of orderly finances. I will have nothing to do with suggestions for the annulment of war loans or a declaration of general bankruptcy. My highest aim is to establish justice in the entire taxation system."

"The income from capital must be taxed much more heavily than the income from work. An inheritance tax and a heavy tax levy on property will be the initial steps that will be taken. The empire's income must be increased 900 per cent and that of individual states and communes perhaps 100 per cent. Such enormous changes require fresh measures."

To Cut Unemployed's Grants. Germany is quickly to return to a peace-time financial system, Herr Erzberger declared. Among other things, the payment of grants to men who are unemployed would be reduced. It was indicated during his address.

"The empire's needs must be divided henceforth between home needs and indemnities," he said. "The year's expenditures confronting us will amount to about 17,500,000,000 marks (\$4,165,000,000). I am firmly resolved to tread the hard path of economy and therefore have given out the watchword that from October 1, 1919, there shall be no more items not detailed and there shall be no more war funds. The war finance system shall cease and a regular budget system must be re-established."

"The first guiding principle is that there must be no more unproductive expenditures. Therefore, a gradual abolition of nonemployment grants must be faced. How are the full requirements for the empire, new states and communes, which may be estimated at some 25,000,000,000 marks (\$5,950,000,000) to be covered?"

After citing the returns to the empire from taxation measures prior to and during the war and estimating the revenue to be derived from new tax bills, Herr Erzberger said:

"There still remains a sum of over 10,000,000,000 marks (\$2,380,000,000) to be covered."

Two Tax Bills Ready.

"The ministry of finance has almost completed the drafting of two important bills levying new taxes which I intend to submit to the house before the parliamentary recess," Herr Erzberger stated. "These call for a large single levy on property and a large tax on business turnover, but even if these bills are passed, the money for the payment of indemnities must be obtained in some other way. In the autumn new bills will be introduced in the national assembly with the final object of covering this deficit."

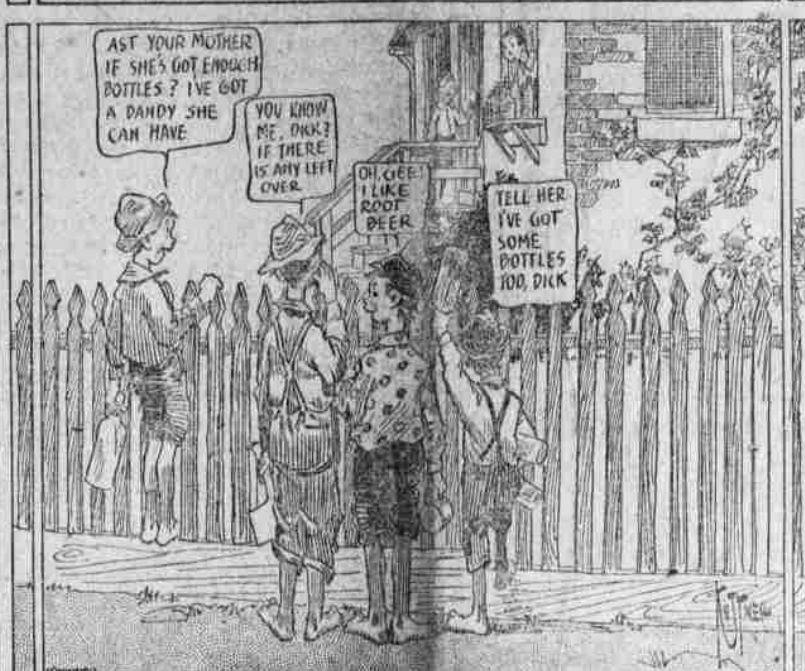
"The burdens of taxation will reach an absolutely terrible height. A floating debt of 72,000,000,000 marks (\$17,136,000,000) is a constant danger, and the removal of this debt is one of our most urgent tasks. There are two ways in which to do it—either its conversion into a funded loan or its extinction by big levies and a heavy property tax."

"I do not indulge the hope that these two ways will immediately yield the entire liquid amount of 72,000,000,000 marks. It is a duty not only to how to a state of compulsion, but to achieve an inward conviction as to the necessity of giving up all riches and all that is superfluous."

"Changes in the system of taxation will be speedily submitted to the national assembly and this reform will represent the completion of the whole work."

Herr Erzberger concluded by asking that taxation bills be disposed of before a recess is taken, adding:

Like Flies Around a Sugar Barrel



ALIEN ENEMIES TO BE RELEASED

E. V. DEBS DENIED CLEMENCY BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ORDER.

Signing the Peace Treaty With Germany Has Resulted in a Decision By the Department of Justice to Release Alien Enemies.

Washington, July 10.—The peace treaty with Germany has resulted in a decision by the Department of Justice that the great majority of German and Austrian enemy aliens now at large on parole may be released from all parole obligations safely. Attorney General Palmer, however, has not changed his policy, announced at the time of the conviction of Eugene V. Debs, with respect to citizens convicted under the espionage law and dangerous aliens still in confinement. Mr. Palmer said the department was continuing to review cases of persons convicted under the espionage act and that recommendations for clemency in a number of them soon would be presented to President Wilson. These do not include the cases of Debs or others of "similar importance," however. Mr. Palmer issued these instructions to District Attorneys:

"You hereby are instructed to take the necessary steps to cancel, effective July 20, all parole restrictions governing persons in your district with the following exceptions:

"1. The paroles of all persons released on parole subsequent to July 15 are not to be canceled, but are to continue in full force and effect until further notice.

"2. Paroles of all alien enemies, if any in your district whom you believe can not be released from parole without detriment to the public safety.

"3. Paroles of alien enemies temporarily paroled from internment camps on account of sickness, for the purpose of repatriation or for any other special reason, irrespective of the date of release.

"After July 15 the department's representatives at the internment camps will be instructed to release unconditionally alien enemies who do not require special surveillance.

"All alien enemies, including those now to be released from parole, will continue subject to internment under Subdivision 12 of the proclamation of April 6 and these provisions of the succeeding proclamations providing internment of dangerous alien enemies."

It was said the parole instructions would affect most of the aliens interned during the war, but no estimate of the number to be released was available.

Ship Sinks After Explosion at Sea.

Havana, July 10.—The American motor steamer Santa Cristina was sunk after an explosion of oil in the engine. The 20 members of the crew and five passengers were picked up by the Cuban schooner Tenerife and brought to this port. The passengers were two women and three children, including Mrs. Claude E. Guyant, wife of the American Consul at Baranquilla, Colombia. The explosion occurred when the Santa Cristina was 50 miles from Havana while bound from Baranquilla for New Orleans. The crew and passengers took to small boats and later were picked up by the Cuban schooner. The Santa Cristina, which was carrying 2,000 tons of lumber and leather, sank immediately after the explosion.

"The war takes our riches. The world has denied us international justice. All the more passionately and energetically, however, will we work for the homeland again and flourishing in justice, concentrate our care and endeavor upon the poor but just German."

TWO KILLED IN BIG STRIKE RIOT

Scores Wounded During Fight Between Guards and Workers, at Argo, Ill.

MORE TROUBLE IS EXPECTED

Trouble Started When Officer Attempted to Rescue Nurse Who Was on Way to Corn Products Factory. —Casualties Among Strikers.

Chicago, July 10.—Armed guards are patrolling the plant of the Corn Products Refining company at Argo today. There is a strike of more than 2,000 employees flared into a riot in which two persons were killed and more than a score were injured. Fighting has ceased after a battle in which more than 150 shot were fired, but the situation today is considered extremely grave.

May Call Out Troops.

Special deputies have been sworn in to reinforce the police and volunteer guard at the plant, and 100 guards are on duty. Plans have been made to rush additional guards to the plant should there be a further outbreak. The possibility of calling out state troops also has been considered in the event of additional trouble.

Casualties Among Strikers.

John Wutack and Mike Marcinik, strikers, are the two who were killed. Six persons are known to be severely wounded and some of them may die. More than a dozen received injuries which necessitated medical attention. The strikers suffered all the casualties, none of the guards or officers being injured.

How Riot Started.

The rioting started, according to the most authentic reports, when a mob of strikers menaced an enclosed automobile in which Miss Elizabeth Horan, a special nurse at the plant, was riding. Charles Johannes, chief of the guards at the factory, came to her assistance and was felled with a brick. Other guards rushed to aid him and a shot was fired.

Guards Open Fire.

The mob immediately rushed the guards using stones and sticks as weapons, and the guards opened fire with their rifles. When the fire became too hot the strikers retreated, leaving the victims in the street. The dead and wounded were removed and cared for by the Argo police and citizens.

The strike which led to the riot is declared to have arisen over refusal of the officials of the company to grant the demands of the men for a closed shop. No question of wages or improved working conditions, it is said, is involved. Officials of the company charge that bolshevik agitators are responsible for unrest among the plant's employees.

Four Companies of Militia Ready.

Chicago, July 10.—Four companies of the Second regiment Illinois reserve militia, were ordered into uniform and told to hold themselves in readiness for a call to Argo.

FOURTH DIVISION TO BREST

Part of Army of Occupation Is Now En Route to French Port—Second to Sail Soon.

Washington, July 10.—The Fourth division of the army of occupation is now en route for Brest, and the Second will sail before the first of next month, according to official advices to the war department. The First and Third divisions have been released for return, and the Fifth was reported to be embarking at Brest, thus winding up the army of occupation.

PRESIDENT READY FOR INQUISITION

Willing to Appear Before Any Committee of Congress and Explain Treaty.

SAYS PEACE PACT IS JUST

Wilson in Address at New York Declares That if Treaty Is Preserved Much Bloodshed Will Be Prevented.

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson was represented as being ready to place himself at the disposal of the senate foreign relations committee or other committees of congress to answer any questions concerning the peace treaty and the league of nations, which he will present to the senate in person.

Wilson Calls Treaty Just.

New York, July 10.—President Wilson in his first speech delivered on American soil since the peace treaty was signed, declared that the peace concluded at Paris was "a just peace which, if it can be preserved, will safeguard the world from unnecessary bloodshed."

The only reference the president made to his political opponents was when, in referring to the negotiations at Paris, he said:

"I am afraid some people, some persons, do not understand that vision. They do not see it. They have looked too much upon the ground. They have thought too much of the interests that were near them, and they have not listened to the voices of their neighbors. I have never had a moment's doubt as to where the heart and purpose of this people lay."

The president finished his speech shortly after six o'clock and immediately departed for Washington. A train had been held in waiting for him at the Pennsylvania station.

The president was enthusiastically greeted at the hall and his speech was continuously interrupted with applause. Pandemonium reigned for ten minutes upon his entrance into the building, the huge audience waving everything at hand in the air. Many small American flags were noticeable.

Wilson's Speech.

The text of President Wilson's speech at Carnegie hall in part, follows:

"Fellow countrymen: I am not going to try this afternoon to make you a great speech. I am a bit alarmed to find how many speeches I have in my system undelivered, but they are all speeches that come from the mind and I want to say to you this afternoon only a few words from the heart."

"You have made me deeply happy by the generous welcome you have extended to me, but I do not believe that the welcome you extended to me is half as great as that which I extend to you. Why, Jerseyman though I am, this is the first time I ever thought that Hoboken was beautiful."

"I have really, though I have tried on the other side of the water to conceal it, been the most homesick man in the American expeditionary force, and it is with feelings that it would be vain for me to try to express that I find myself in this beloved country again. I do not say that because I lack admiration of other countries."

"There have been many things that softened my homesickness. One of the chief things that softened it was the very generous welcome that they extended to me as your representative on the other side of the water."

"And it was still more softened by the pride that I had in discovering that America had at last convinced the world of her true character."

Found U. S. Unselfish.

"I was welcome because they had seen with their own eyes what America had done for the world. They had deemed her selfish. They had deemed her devoted to material interests. And they had seen her boys come across the water with a vision even more beautiful than which they conceived when they had entertained dreams of liberty and peace."

"And then I had the added pride of finding out by personal observation the kind of men we had sent over. I had crossed the seas with the kind of men who had taken them over, without whom they could not have gone to Europe, and then when I got there I saw that army of men, that army of clean men, that army of men devoted to the high interests of humanity, that army that one was glad to point out and say: 'These are my fellow countrymen.'"

"It softens the homesickness a good deal to have so much of home along with you, and these boys were constantly reminding me of home. They did not walk the streets like anybody else. I do not mean that they walked the streets self-assertively. They did not."

MRS. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY



Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, wife of the newly elected senator from Michigan. As Mr. Newberry was secretary of the navy under President Roosevelt, she has many old friends in Washington.

"They walked the streets as if they knew that they belonged wherever free men lived, that they were welcome in the great republic of France and were comrades with the other armies that had helped win the great battle and to show the great sacrifice. Because it is a wonderful thing for this nation, hitherto isolated from the large affairs of the world, to win not only the universal confidence of the people of the world but their universal affections."

Asked for U. S. Soldiers.

"And that, and nothing less than that, is what has happened. Wherever it was suggested that troops should be sent and it was desired that troops of occupation should excite no prejudice, no uneasiness on the part of those to whom they were sent, the men who represented the other nations came to the aid and asked for American soldiers."

"They not only implied, but they said that the presence of American soldiers would be known not to mean anything except friendly protection and assistance. Do you wonder that it made our hearts swell with pride to realize these things?"

"But while these things in some degree softened my homesickness, they made me all the more eager to get home, where the rest of the folks live; to get home where the great dynamic of national energy was situated, to get home where the great purposes of national action were formed and to be allowed to take part in the councils and in the actions which were formed, and to be taken by this great nation which from first to last has followed the vision of the men who set it up and created it."

"We have had our eyes very close upon our task at times, but whenever we lifted them we were accustomed to lift them to a distant horizon. We were aware that the peoples of the earth had turned their faces toward us as those who were friends of freedom and of right, and whenever we thought of national policy and of its relation upon the affairs of the world we knew we were under bonds to do the large thing and the right thing."

"It is a privilege, therefore, beyond all computation for a man, whether in a great capacity or a small, to take part in the councils and in the resolutions of a people like this. I am afraid some people, some persons, do not understand that vision. They do not see it. They have looked too much upon the ground. They have thought too much of their neighbors. I have never had a moment's doubt as to where the heart and purpose of this people lay."

I. W. W. Action Begun.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Sixty-four men, many of them prominent locally and over the state, were named as defendants in complaints filed charging kidnapping and assault in connection with the deportation of more than 1,100 alleged members of the I. W. W. and their sympathizers, July 12, 1917. The complaints were filed before Judge W. C. Jackson, of Douglas, who came here for that purpose. Several hundred more complaints will be filed in the next few days, said Assistant County Attorney Roark.

Pittsburg Brewers Arrested.

Pittsburg.—The government's drive against the sale of beer containing 24 per cent alcohol was launched here when United States Attorney R. L. Crawford filed a suit against the Pittsburg Brewing Company, one of the city's largest brewers, in the United States District Court, charging violation of the war-time prohibition law. Eleven officials of the company were named. United States Judge W. H. S. Thompson, on pleas of the federal attorney, issued a writ upon the company to appear in court.